

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

It is Rumored It Will Buy Kamalo
Plantation.

The special committee which went
to Molokai on Wednesday last to in-
vestigate the water supply for the
American Sugar Co. at Kaunakakai,
returned yesterday morning on the
Lohia. Just what the committee saw
or did is being made a mystery of. No
questions asked in regard to the situa-
tion were answered by them. One
stated he was "not at liberty to divulge
anything about the committee's in-
vestigation whatever."

From various sources, however, it
was learned that the American Sugar
Company is about to make a propo-
sition to take over the Kamalo planta-
tion holdings, in order to secure its water
supply. The latter plantation is said
to have closed down to a large extent,
all the employees having been dis-
charged with the exception of about
forty Japanese laborers who will re-
main under Manager McLane. Dr.
Mouritz also is reported to have made
the Kamalo plantation an offer to buy
back the property sold by him a year
ago at the same price paid to him.

A partial agreement had been made
between the Kamalo company and the
American Sugar Company to have the
latter's mill grind for both plantations.
The condition of the water at Kauna-
kakai and Kawela has forestalled the
erection of the mill at Kaunakakai and
as a consequence no further work to a
large extent will be done on Kamalo
this year. The mill which is on the
way here now on the Hordia from New
York will in all probability be stored
on arrival to await the action of the
directors of the American Sugar Com-
pany.

BURIALS AND WATER.

Professor Lyons on Topics of Cur-
rent Interest.

Professor C. J. Lyons objects to the
statement of the burial committee that
the proposed site of a cemetery at Wai-
alea is windward from Honolulu. The
place lies in a southeasterly direction
and the wind blows from the north-
east. "If," says Professor Lyons, "a
new cemetery is put on the Waialea
flat, just beyond the hill and near the
sea, it can be reached by the funeral
cars of the rapid transit system and will
be in an ideal locality."

Professor Lyons disagrees also with
the view expressed in the Council of
State that artesian water needs filtra-
tion. "If artesian water is not allowed
to stand in galvanized pipes or tanks,"
he says, "it is all right. It's the pipes
that play the mischief. An artesian
reservoir would give the city the best
of water."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Adjourns Indefinitely
Yesterday.

ACTION ON DOLE'S ADVICE

The Commissioners Will Come To-
gether Again When Called
By the President.

The Court of Claims has adjourned,
it may be for days and it may be for
aye. The action of the Council of State
on Friday in refusing funds for the
court's conduct was supplemented yes-
terday by President Dole calling a halt
to the court's sessions. The matter
came up in the Executive Council yes-
terday morning. Considerable discus-
sion among the councilors ensued and
J. A. Magoon, president of the Court of
Claims, was sent for.

President Dole told Magoon that the
Council of State having assumed the
responsibility of stopping the opera-
tion of the court, he had concluded that such
responsibility should rest with that
body. The Executive said he would
advise the court to adjourn at once to
meet at the call of the President of the
Republic. A question was raised as to
the employment of a clerk to receive
fire claims during the closing of the
court. Magoon said that three claims
had been filed on Saturday and that
many more would undoubtedly come in.
Over a thousand blanks for filing
claims had been given out to applicants.
Some talk followed and opinions of
what was best in the premises were ex-
pressed. It was finally decided that the
court should cease work immediately
for the present. President Magoon said
that this would be agreeable to the
commissioners of the court and with-
drew.

In the Council of State.

Councilor Achi's resolution attacking
the Court of Claims was the order of
the day in the Council of State yes-
terday but the framer of the resolution
was absent when the matter was ready
for discussion. Isenberg, who oc-
cupies the desk next to Achi's said the
latter would probably be absent alto-
gether from the meeting and asked that
the matter be deferred until today.
Upon a motion to this effect being put
to the Council, it was unanimously car-
ried. Achi came in later and did not
offer to call up the resolution upon
hearing of its temporary disposition.

The Court Adjourns.

The Court sat yesterday afternoon
for two hours. It was probably to be
its last session and it was made the
most of. A number of petitions ac-
companying claims for fire losses were
heard and handed over to the safe-
keeping of the stenographer. It was
reported that a sum of money, the ac-
cumulated deposits of claimants, was
in bank in the name of the Court. The
members of the Court chatted about
the action of the Chamber of Com-
merce, of the Council of State and of
the Executive Council. It was recog-
nized that there was no further possi-
bility of sessions with no money to
run the Court, and so the Court made
up its mind to accept the inevitable,
it adjourned. Before doing so the fol-
lowing statement was drawn up as
voicing the sentiments of all the Com-
missioners:

The members of this Court were
commissioned on Monday, the 2d day
of April, 1900. The Court organized
immediately, realizing the need of
speedy settlement of all just claims
against the Government. We have met
from day to day until this time for
the purpose of receiving and filing claims,
and have distributed a great many peti-
tions to people who have expressed
a desire to have their claims adjud-
icated. The Court met here today pre-
pared to receive petitions and to pro-
ceed with the business for which the
Court was created, but on account of
the failure of the Council of State to
appropriate money for the necessary
expenses of the Court, President Dole
requested the Court to adjourn subject
to his call. The Court appreciates the
position of people who have filed
claims here and those who were pre-
paring their claims for filing, and is
anxious that they should have speedy
redress, but the action of the Council
of State has tied its hands and prevents
consideration of all claims by this
Court for the present.

St. Augustine's, Kohala.

Under the Rev. E. J. H. van Deerlin
alterations have been made in the in-
terior of St. Augustine's Church, at Ko-
hala, which have given the Chancel a
more spacious and dignified appear-
ance, and every one is pleased with
the change. A new carpet entirely cov-
ers the chancel floor from the entrance
to the east end. The guild is now go-
ing to paint the seats and the floor of
the nave. When everything is fin-
ished it will be a perfect little gem of
a country church. The Bishop will
hold a confirmation here in May, if the
quarantine is raised.—Diocesan Mag-
azine

GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD AT PRETORIA

The Old Boer Warrior Succumbed to
Peritonitis.

KRUEGER SAYS HE WILL ATTACK
AND TAKE BLOEMFONTEIN

Mafeking Not Yet Saved and a Relieving Force
Repulsed—War Clouds in Asia
And Europe.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Sun cable
from Pretoria, March 23, 4 a. m.,
via Lourenzo Marquez, says: Piet Joubert,
Vice President of the Transvaal
and Commandant General of the re-
public's military forces, died shortly
before midnight last night, aged 68
years and 60 days. He succumbed to
an attack of acute inflammation after
a short illness, attending church even
last Sunday. The whole country is
thrown into the deepest gloom by his
death. His loss is believed to be irre-
trievable, particularly if any settle-
ment should be arrived at with the
British. The remains will be taken
tomorrow to Wakkerstroom district
where they will be interred in the fam-
ily cemetery on the farm he owned
there. Words are incapable of describ-
ing the nation's grief over the loss of
the Commandant General at a time
that is so critical in the history of the
republic.

LONDON, March 23.—The Pretoria
correspondent of the Daily Mail, tele-
graphing yesterday, says:
"General Joubert died of peritonitis.
The funeral will take place tomorrow
(Thursday). The Government is
pleading with the widow to allow a
temporary interment here, with a
state funeral. Joubert always expressed
a desire to be buried in a mauso-
leum built on his farm."
"His successor in the chief command
will probably be General Louis Botha,
now commanding in Natal."

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Tribune
cable from London says: General Joubert's
death, which is reported from
Lourenzo Marquez, is a military event
of the first importance. This is an an-
nouncement which will mark the be-
ginning of the end of Dutch resistance.
He possessed not only military talent,
but also real authority over the Dutch
commandos, and his appearance be-
yond the Vaal river would have been
the signal for the rallying of the bur-
gers for a final stand against General
Roberts. General Joubert had been
hampered in Natal by other command-
ers who were free to express their
opinions in the councils of war and
even to upset his plans, but his plan
of defense had been adopted and the
Boers and Free Staters alike had con-
fidence in him.

Joubert would have been a foe-
man worthy of General Roberts' steel. His
death will deprive the Boers of the on-
ly leader really competent to direct the
defense of their country. He has been
killed off often by newsmongers dur-
ing the war, as the result of illness in
the Natal campaign. All references of
the English press to General Joubert
are kind and appreciative. He and
Chief Justice Koze have been regard-
ed by South Africans as Boers of real
nobility of character whose minds
were not perverted by ambition and
selfishness.

Sympathy of the Queen.

LONDON, March 30.—Queen Victo-
ria has cabled to Lord Roberts asking
him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow
of General Joubert, her sympathy at
the loss of her husband, and to tell
her that the British people always re-
garded the dead general as a gallant
soldier and honorable foe-man.

Future of South Africa.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Sun cable
from London says: It is understood
that a committee of the British cabi-
net, which has been deliberating on the
political future of South Africa in gen-
eral, and of the Boer republics in par-
ticular, has already arrived at an agree-
ment on several points of principle in-
cluding the creation of a new viceroy-
alty. The settlement will provide a
Governor-General of the whole of South
Africa on Canadian lines, with a House
of Commons sitting in various prov-
inces, including the Transvaal and
Orange Free State. After a period of
political probation, Lord Roberts will
have the first offer of the Governor-
Generalship and will refuse. The post
will not be offered to Sir Alfred Milner,
as has been suggested. He will, in
fact, be recalled.

Politicians expect that the new Viceroy
will be Lord Reay, a peer of ability
and administrative experience, with al-
most the unique advantage of having
Dutch blood in his veins and of speak-
ing the Dutch language. The Cabinet
having settled the broad lines of policy,
details will be arranged at a conference
which will be held in London, and
which will include Lord Loch, former
High Commissioner to South Africa;
Sir Alfred Milner, Premier of Cape
Colony, the Premier of Natal and
several ex-Cabinet Ministers from
South Africa.

Nothing has yet been settled with re-
gard to the military position after the
war beyond a general decision to offer
all possible inducement to suitable sol-
diers such as imperial yeomen to settle
in South Africa. The question as a
whole must stand over until Roberts
is comfortably quartered in Pretoria
and has had time to think over the sit-
uation and draw up a report. The wide
differences of opinion exist on this
point, even among well-informed men.
The estimates of military strength
which will be requisite to hold the
Transvaal range from a permanent gar-
rison of 50,000 down to a police force of
5,000.

Mafeking's Hard Time.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Mail
publishes the following from Mafeking,
dated Wednesday, March 14th: "We
are still being heavily shelled. There
have been several casualties. Skir-
mishing continues in the trenches. The
native food question is becoming a dif-
ficulty. The Boers have broken the
arrangement to respect the Sabbath by
not firing, and have seized the opportu-
nity to extend their trenches."

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch
from Mafeking dated Wednesday,
March 14th, says: "We have received
news of the relief of Ladysmith,
but it serves to increase our disap-
pointment, as there is no prospect of
our relief. The town remains closely
invested. The Boers are reported to
be very numerous and strongly in-
trenched between us and Colonel Plumer's
force. Some of the natives are
dying of starvation owing to their
prejudice against horse flesh."

LONDON, March 25.—The War Of-
fice has received the following dis-
patch from Lord Roberts: "A tele-
gram from Nicholson to Bulwagga
states that Baden-Powell reports: 'All
well to March 23d. During past few
days enemy's cordons much relaxed.'"

LONDON, March 27, 4:15 a. m.—Military
observers here, and even those
in close affiliation with the War Of-
fice, are considerably confused as to
what is being done for the succor of
Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men
are engaged with Lord Methuen at
Warrenton and Fourteen Streams, and
now another column is about leaving
Kimberley if it has not already started,
for Griquatown, 106 miles west-
ward. Its ostensible purpose is to
drive out the Boers. The force is de-
scribed as "a strong one," and the
expedition as "likely to attract much at-
tention."

Boer Forces Aggressive.

LONDON, March 30.—The War Office
has issued the following from Lord
Roberts to the Secretary of War:

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—Ow-
ing to the activity of the enemy on our
immediate front and their hostile ac-
tion toward burghers who surrendered,
I found it necessary to drive them
from some kopjes they had occupied
near Karee Siding station, a few miles
south of Brandfont. The operation was
successfully carried out by the seventh
division, assisted by the first and third
cavalry brigades under French and Le
Gallais' regiment of mounted infantry.
The enemy retreated to Brandfont, and
our troops now hold the kopjes.

"Our casualties were: Killed—Cap-
tain Goring, Scottish Borders. Wound-
ed—Captains Sellar, Luard, Peables,
Curgoan and Edwards, Lieutenants
Colson and French, and about 100 rank
and file."

PRETORIA, March 30.—General
Louis Botha has been appointed to suc-
ceed General Joubert as commander-in-
chief of the Transvaal forces.

Oliver's Masterly Retreat.

LONDON, March 28.—With his army
from the south of the Free State Com-
mandant Oliver is apparently eluding
the British pursuit and making good his
escape. All evidence goes to show that
the retreating invaders of Cape Colony
have practically succeeded in getting
away from the British column, which
it was thought would compass and
capture them. They have accomplished
a long and difficult flank march
in the face of a vastly superior force.
Oliver is said to have already reached
Clocan which is near the border of

(Continued on Page 6.)

LOOKING ON IN CONGRESS

Mr. Armstrong's Special
Correspondence.

PORTO RICO TARIFF ISSUE

Half-Digested Measures—The Beet
Sugar Interest—Fate of the
Appletons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—
The "inside history" of the Porto Rico
legislation, like nearly all inside his-
tory of legislation, may never be fully
disclosed. The friends of the Admin-
istration admit that there is great suf-
fering among the people of the island,
but that in many ways it is exaggerated
for political purposes. They claim
that the "15 per cent tariff" is a wise
measure at present, and is satisfactory
to the intelligent people of the island,
but it is opposed by a financial syndi-
cate in the States, which is furnishing
the money to an active lobby of men
from Porto Rico who are preying on
the feelings of the Western members.
The President is convinced, as he has
been for some time, that this tariff is
the mildest and most suitable form of
legislation for the island at the pres-
ent time, and members of the Senate
are generally accepting his views. He
believes that the responsible people of
the island are not opposing him, but
that a tobacco and sugar syndicate is.
These syndicates are not connected
with the Sugar Trust, but have a sin-
gle speculation in the sugar and tobacco
of the island.

The sugar beet interest has not made
headway here. The opposition to free
trade in insular sugar has been over-
done. While thousands of farmers
have signed petitions to Congress pro-
testing against free insular sugar, it is
evident that the farmers, after all, are
Oxnard and Myrick. The sugar beet
interest is not yet strong enough to
become a power in politics.

The confusion and looseness in
which legislation is carried on in Con-
gress is illustrated in the debate in the
Senate on March 20. There is in the
bill for the government of Porto Rico
a provision which makes the Federal
District Court of the island a part of
the Second Judicial District of the
United States. There was objection to
this provision. Senator Tillman asked
Senator Foraker, who has charge of
the bill, whether the District Court
created by Congress in the Hawaiian
Bill, was not attached to the Ninth
United States Circuit. Senator Foraker,
who was a member of the com-
mittee which drew the Hawaiian Bill,
and fully debated its judicial provi-
sions, replied: "I remember there was
some objection to that but I do not
now remember whether that ob-
jection prevailed. I do not remember
whether it went out or not." Senator
Spooner said he thought that this
provision in the Hawaiian Bill had
been stricken out before the bill was
passed. If it was not, it ought to have
been. While the Senators were in
doubt as to what they had done, only a
few days ago, about the Hawaiian ju-
diciary, Senator Tillman wisely sug-
gested that the Hawaiian Bill should
be looked up. So it was, and it was
proved that Hawaii was made a part
of the Ninth Circuit. The minds of
Senators are so crowded with un-
numerable items of a diversified char-
acter, involving hundreds of interests,
that no one could recall, within fifteen
days, a very important provision of a
bill about which there had been pro-
longed debate. Senator Foraker then
said that the House ought to strike
out that provision in the Hawaiian
Bill. Careful legislation is simply im-
possible, when, if each member of Con-
gress had a dozen distinct brain-pow-
ers, working separately, he could not
even then master the work before him.

In the debate on the Loud Bill in
the House, which is intended to cor-
rect grave abuses in the postoffice ser-
vice, Mr. McPherson said, with anger:
"One of the principal industries on
both sides of this House is for mem-
bers to spend their time upon the sofa
in the committee rooms, in the cock-
lofts or cellar of this building and then
come in, when great measures are to
be voted on, and with capacious ob-
jections, thinking they are playing to
the back seats and their constituents at
home, help defeat a measure of great
merit."

Members of the House are conscien-
tious, but the distractions of Congres-
sional life demoralize them. The terms
of service are short and it is physically
impossible for them to become fam-
iliar with the details of the innumera-
ble subjects which are before them.
Besides, a large number of members
are looking to re-election in the fall.
They are occupied in managing their
campaigns, at a great distance, a word
entered in debate which is unpopu-
lar is at once repeated by their ene-
mies to their constituents by the local
press.

The Loud Bill which is intended to
correct abuses in the sending of cheap
literature through the mails at a cost
of one cent per pound when the actual
cost is seven cents per pound, has been
defeated. It would have saved \$20-
000,000 a year and enabled a rural de-
livery system to be established

throughout the country. But the edi-
tors of the rural papers opposed it,
because they did not read the bill and
the rich publishers sent out millions of
circulars in opposition to it. So the
majority of members, through fear of
their constituents, voted against it.
One member took the trouble to ex-
plain the Loud Bill to every editor in
his district, and every editor at once
favored it. But no other members
had taken that trouble.

The failure of the great publishing
houses of D. Appleton & Co., following
closely upon the failure of Harper
Brothers, presents one of the singular
phases of American business life.
These were the two largest publishing
houses in America. Their business
was honest and clean. They have
done a vast editorial work in publish-
ing good and valuable books. But the
spirit of the age caught them, and
they gradually extended their business
to enormous proportions. They need-
ed great sums of money. Instead of
accumulating cash capital, they trust-
ed to their credit among moneyed men.
They unconsciously built their busi-
ness craft for sailing with favorable
winds, and were not prepared for finan-
cial typhoons, which come with fearful
regularity in the American business
climate. Shrewd business money-
lenders suspected that the Harpers
were carrying too much sail. The mo-
ment money was refused to them they
went under. Then the suspicion arose
that the Appletons were in the same
fix.

Moreover, the original builders of
these great houses had passed away.
They were hard headed, careful, eco-
nomical men, who knew what the value
of money was. The younger men en-
tered the business and were provided
with places, because of the family con-
nection. But these younger men had
never seen adversity. They always
trod on financial velvet. They never
struggled for want of means. They
lived more or less luxuriously, did not
worry over the business outlook, often
showed bad business judgment, did not
understand the gradual changes in the
publishing business, which the active,
intelligent, ambitious poor young men
were making, who thought "business"
day and night, and had no time for
dinner parties or social pleasures. The
failure of these two publishing houses
illustrates once more, that it is one
thing to build up a great business, and
another thing to keep it up for a
generation.

The city of Savannah has just
honored Admiral Dewey with a public
reception. An invitation was extended
to Surgeon-General Wyman and to Mr.
W. O. Smith, to become the guests of
the city at the same time. Dr. Wyman
desired to inspect the new quarantine
station near Savannah, and in view of
Mr. Smith's former connection with the
Hawaiian Board of Health, he urged
Mr. Smith to join him. At the ban-
quet given to the Admiral, Mr. Smith
responded to the toast, "Our New Pos-
sessions."

The Admiral's friends say that he is
a poor politician. When he is asked
about the Manila battle, he says, "I had
the best ships, the best guns, the best
officers and men, and of course I whip-
ped the Spanish."

The Court of Claims has decided
against the claim of Dewey's squadron,
that it is entitled to extra compensa-
tion, because it fought a superior force.
It was admitted that it fought a super-
ior force, provided the Spanish land
batteries could be counted as part of the
force. The court, which was disposed
to allow the claim, after due considera-
tion, held that the land batteries could
not be counted in. The Admiral joined
in the claim, out of consideration for
his officers and men, and is personally
satisfied with the verdict.

W. N. A.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

War Preparations Going Forward
Rapidly.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch to the
Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 23th
says:

Renewed trouble between Russia and
Japan in Korea is imminent. The move-
ments of the Russian fleet indicate the
probability of the seizure of a Korean
port. The War Office officials at Tokio
are not at all alarmed, and there has
been considerable military and naval ac-
tivity in Japan this month.

YOKOHAMA, March 23.—The Mikado
will review forty Japanese war ships on
Kobe toward the end of April.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The
Russian squadron which recently called
at Chemulpo, Corea, has arrived at Port
Arthur.

It was announced in a dispatch from
Yokohama yesterday that a Russian
squadron had arrived at Chemulpo and
that it was believed that the Japanese
thus presaged a demand for a cession
of land at Masanpo, a small harbor
twenty miles south of Chemulpo, which
aroused uneasy comment in Japan. It
was apparent from the dispatch from
St. Petersburg that the feeling of un-
easiness was not warranted by the facts
in the case.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Gov-
ernment transport Garonne, from Ma-
nila February 15th, arrived today from
quarantine with news of active prepara-
tion in military and naval departments
of Japan for war with Russia. The Rus-
sian fleet at Nagasaki has disregarded
the harbor authorities and anchored
where it pleased. The war spirit is said
to be rampant in Japan, on account of the
secret attempt to gain influence in Corea
in violation of the treaty. A grand as-
saulting of the Japanese navy, to be fol-
lowed by maneuvers from which foreign
newspaper correspondents and the pub-
lic were to be excluded, was fixed for the
last of this month.

LONDON, March 23.—The Evening
News publishes a dispatch from Kobe,
Japan, announcing that Russia has de-
manded leave to land troops near Ma-
zanpo, Corea, the dispatch says, wants
no outside interference.

LONDON, March 23.—The Yokohama
correspondent of the Times says: "It
is feared that other powers will follow
Russia's example in demanding a lease
of territory near Masanpo."
YOKOHAMA, March 23.—M. Pavlov,
Russian Minister to Corea, is pressing
his demands at Seoul, and the Japanese
Minister to Corea, Hayaishi Gonosuke,
is discussing the subject with him.

In the case of Hind et al. vs. Wilder
S. S. Co., Commander Merry and Lieut.
Comdr Pond, U. S. N., have been sub-
poenaed to appear at the trial.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Appropriation Bill For It Tabled.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL

President Magoon Says He Will Serve Without Pay But Employees May Demur.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Council of State has refused money to run the Court of Claims. Yesterday the bill appropriating funds for the Court was shelved indefinitely. President Magoon of the Court says that he will serve without pay, but the other members of the Court have not expressed themselves on this subject. Magoon asserts that as the Court was legally appointed, any debts it might contract in the course of its business would be a legal charge against the Government. He says that his colleagues share this belief. Whether the employees of the Court will coincide with this theory may determine the Court's ability to begin its work. Already two interpreters, a stenographer and a bailiff have been appointed, but their salaries have not been fixed.

George A. Davis of the Court is said to have tendered his resignation, but his brother members professed ignorance of his having taken such an step. Magoon says he will not resign. Lorin Andrews of the Court is at Kahuku, Attorney Kepolka is on Maui, A. F. Judd Jr. has gone to Molokai, and only Magoon and Davis were in the city yesterday when the Council of State took action.

IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

How the Appropriation Was Put on the Shelf Yesterday.

The Court of Claims appointments and appropriation are held in abeyance. The Council of State yesterday laid Special Act 7 on the table after a somewhat heated argument between the Attorney General and the members of the Council. The regular business of the session was dragged out longer than was expected, and the Council seemed eager to take up the consideration of Special Act No. 7, covering the appropriation for the Court of Claims. The Attorney General spoke on behalf of the Cabinet when the question came up and gave a lengthy argument in defense of the legal status of the Court of Claims and the liability of the Government for any acts performed by the Board of Health in setting fire to Chinatown and other sections of the city. As to the personnel of the Court of Claims, and the reason for appointing new lawyers as members, the Attorney General stated that questions of law would constantly harass the Court of Claims, and that it had become the policy of the Executive Council to make such appointments.

Councillor Jones came out squarely with a bold question, asking if in case the Court found that the Board of Health had acted legally in all its acts, whether it was the policy of the Government to refuse all or any claims. Not getting a satisfactory answer Jones put the question again and received the reply from the Attorney General that he did not think it was in the power of the Executive Council to change the laws. Jones moved that the bill be laid on the table and this motion was carried by a raising of all hands.

At yesterday's session of the Council there were present: President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper; Councillors Allen, Robertson, Gonsalves, Kane, Achi, Isenberg, Kennedy, Bolte, Gear, Jones, Robinson and Kaulukou. Secretary Mason read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved after some slight corrections had been made.

Bolte presented the following supplementary petition from the business houses which furnished the quarantine station with food supplies when several writs of habeas corpus were pending before the Supreme Court more than a year ago:

Honolulu, H. I., April 6th, 1900.

SUPPLEMENTARY PETITION.

To the Members of the Council of State, Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—This Supplementary Petition of the undersigned shows that the goods mentioned in the bills accompanying the first petition of March 20th were bought by Mr. C. B. Reynolds for account and by order of the Board of Health and a Certificate to this effect is hereto attached.

The bills amount to as follows:

H. Hackett & Co., Ltd.	\$ 939 80
Lewis & Co.	69 43
Metropolitan Meat Co.	988 41
Wing Wo Tai & Co.	67 40
Hustace & Co.	321 00
Total	\$2,418 04

The old principle that every master is responsible for the acts of his servants should be applied in this case and we therefore respectfully request again that the sum of \$2,418.04 be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted:
H. HACKETT & CO., LTD.
W. WOLTERS, CLERK OF
LEWIS & CO.
METROPOLITAN MEAT CO.,
By G. J. Walker, Mgr.
HUSTACE & CO., Ltd.
Per C. Clark
WING WO TAI CO.
Per Ian Yin

This is to certify that the goods mentioned in the bills rendered amount to the sum of \$2,418.04.

ing as follows: were purchased by the Board of Health between December 1898 and March 1899, for account of the Board of Health according to order of the Board of Health and a Certificate to this effect is hereto attached.

Honolulu, H. I., April 6th, 1900.

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Executive Officer, Board of Health.

Kaulukou moved that the petition be referred to the Executive Council. Bolte wished the matter referred to the Interior Department. Gonsalves moved the bill be laid on the table to be considered under unpaid bills. Allen seconded Mr. Kaulukou's motion and the same was carried.

Correspondence Wanted.

Gear presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the Council of State request that the Executive do lay before them the correspondence with President McKinley relating to the appointment of a Court of Claims.

A. V. GEAR,
Councillor.

The author of the resolution said the correspondence had never been made public and he thought it might have some weight in settling the many rumors regarding the personnel of the Court of Claims. He moved the resolution be adopted, and Isenberg seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Gear, on behalf of the Committee on Interior, reported orally that it had received a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Health, which gave the lists of purchases made by tender through advertising and those which had been bought without such a procedure during the past six months. The communication stated that out of a total of \$38,000 paid out six months prior to the outbreak of plague, some \$8,716 in supplies were purchased without tender, while some \$29,000 were purchased by tender. Under these circumstances the Councillor thought that the Board of Health hardly needed a purchasing agent.

Bonded Warehouse.

Gear, for the Committee on Department of Interior, reported upon the bonded warehouse for Hilo. He had asked some of the parties interested in having the building erected what the cost would be. He received a letter from one firm, endorsed by another, having extensive business interests in Hilo, in which it was estimated that a brick building, similar to the one at Kahului, would cost \$8,000.

Jones moved that the report be laid on the table and taken up with bill 4. Carried.

Cooper Renders Report.

Cooper read a report upon the towage matter which was referred to him a few days ago. His opinion was that there was no law which would prohibit the local Government from continuing its work in towing vessels in and out of the harbor.

Jones moved that the report be laid on the table and taken up with sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 2. Carried.

Cooper also read a lengthy opinion in regard to the proposition to erect a gasoline power generator for electric light at the Nuuanu station, to cost \$12,000. The point at issue was whether it would interfere with the franchise of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The Attorney General said the Government had no power to lease current by its own works, but under the police regulations it had the right to supply lights upon the public streets. Therefore he was of the opinion the Government had the right to install the plant.

Isenberg moved the report be accepted and laid on the table for consideration with bill 2.

Sewage Steamer.

Line 159, gasoline power plant, for electric light station, Nuuanu, \$12,000. Passed.

Line 177, purchase of one steam vessel for towing sewage scows, \$20,000.

Line 178, running expenses for same, \$8,000.

Kennedy thought if the government intended purchasing a new steam vessel, the old one, "Elen," ought to be utilized for towing the sewage scows.

Young felt that a new boat should be at the beck and call for the Board of Health on all occasions. Isenberg was in favor of purchasing a new tug for harbor service, and turning the old one over to the Board of Health. If the government intended to compete with private business in this line, of carrying freight between the islands with government supplies, then it ought to open up private butcher shops and grocery stores.

Jones moved that the two items be referred to the Department of Interior Committee.

Robertson moved to strike the items out of the bill. He did not see the use of purchasing a vessel for towing sewage scows when there would be no sewage to tow, and objected to the government entering into the business of carrying freight against the regular freight carriers.

Young understood that even after the sewer system was all in, there would still be cesspools to be emptied.

Achi felt that it was all right for the government to go into business for itself when people tried to squeeze it in certain lines of work. He moved to amend the item by adding the words "for the use of the Board of Health."

President Dole was in the act of putting the motion, with the amendment, when Robertson moved that the items be struck out of the bill. The motion to insert additional words was carried.

A question then arose as to whether \$8,000 would be sufficient for the expenses of the vessel for two years. Gear reminded the Council there was an additional \$10,000 asked by the Department of Interior in Act 4 for this purpose.

Gear moved to amend line 178 by increasing the amount from \$8,000 to \$18,000. The motion was lost.

The Council then passed both items, line 177 for \$20,000, and line 178 for \$8,000.

The Secretary read the preamble to Act 2 including sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Robertson objected to the bill being read until the grand and solemn oration had been flung up anew, and moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee for that purpose. The committee will give its attention to this work this morning.

Kane moved that the President's salary be increased to \$295.75 be taken up. Passed.

Bolte moved that two lines be inserted as lines 151 and 152, Act 2, for the appointment of cantoniers, one for

the Ball road at the summit at \$720 and two for the road leading to Schaefer's at \$1440. Gear thought it can cantoniers were appointed for one road there would be a call from all over the islands for similar appointments. There was \$527,000 at the disposal of the Minister of Finance for road improvements and he felt that ought to be sufficient.

Upon motion, the items were inserted and passed.

Letters to Washington.

Jones asked for the correspondence between President Dole and President McKinley. Minister Mott-Smith then read the letter of President Dole to President McKinley dated January 23d. The letter detailed the history of the Chinatown fire of January 20th, stating that before the accident, the Board of Health intended burning Chinatown by sections. The people were rendered homeless and were quarantined in camps. He felt it was time to provide machinery for the settling of claims which might be presented for losses and to appropriate funds for relief, etc. The Executive Council voted that the President write to President McKinley for authority to appoint a Court of Claims consisting of five persons and that the local government be authorized to spend \$500,000 in payment of these claims when adjudicated.

In answer to this letter, a telegram was received from Secretary Hay, dated Washington, February 9th, addressed to President Dole, stating, "The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with the Hawaiian laws."

A letter, signed by Secretary Hay, confirming the telegram was received later.

"This comprises all the correspondence, except a subsequent letter which was sent asking for enlargement of the powers of the Court of Claims."

Jones Asks Questions.

Councillor Jones referred to an open letter of Councillor Robertson in an evening paper, and referred to the author as the paid attorney of the Court of Claims. Jones asked what was the policy of the Executive in regard to the Court of Claims appointments and powers, and the payment or settlement of these claims.

Robertson denied he was in the employ of the Court of Claims, but on the contrary was the attorney for the Board of Health.

President Dole: "The policy of the government is to pay all legal claims."

Cooper: "I think much of the discussion on the streets and in the newspapers has been at variance with the real facts, on account of a misunderstanding. At the time of the fire in Chinatown there was absolutely no redress for anyone who had suffered by the action of the Board of Health. The only Court of Claims then was the Supreme Court of our country, but its authority was limited; it had no authority to try any cases of tort. A tribunal to adjudicate any legal claim which any individual might have, seemed a necessity. It was not thought wise to ask that the jurisdiction of the Supreme or Circuit Courts be extended to take in these claims. That gave rise to the first suggestion of a Court of Claims to be established for this express purpose. You can readily observe that the reply which we received from the President was not a complete one, but so far as it did go, the President was authorized to act on the authority given."

"There was certainly authority for the establishment of the Court of Claims to adjudicate upon these losses and for the expressed rules and enumerated principles set forth in the order of President Dole lately published."

"The United States gives it exclusive jurisdiction, and it is the only court which can try these claims. The Legislature may review, to a certain extent, the final judgment of this Court. I take it that when the claims are presented to the Court of Claims that one or two test cases will decide a large number of cases. If all the cases are presented to the Court it will take a long time to decide them. It looks to me as if it was a large contract. The Finance Committee suggests that the commission may sit without pay. I doubt very much if any body of gentlemen will sit all day and perhaps half the nights deciding claims, with no compensation."

"As to the personnel of the Court of Claims, it seems to me that the questions before the Court will be questions of law, and quite hard ones for others than lawyers to answer. The claims will need a careful scrutiny. I think the appointment of a court of lawyers was a sound thing under the circumstances."

"The proclamation of President Dole limits these cases to the legal responsibility of the Government. They are to be governed in their decisions by established principles of law. The main point at issue is not the question of the value of the claims, but it is a question of the legal responsibility of the Government which must be decided."

A Few Questions.

Jones: "Supposing now that it is found by this Court of Claims that the Board of Health has acted legally all the way through, will any of these claims be refused?"

Cooper: "That is the limit of the Court."

Jones: "I ask what is the policy of the Executive Council? If it is found by the Court that the Board has acted legally all through, will any of these claims be refused?"

Cooper: "I don't think it is the policy of the Executive Council to change the laws. We have given an opportunity for claims to be presented to the Court to ascertain the legal liability of the Government. If the Court finds there is no liability to the Government, then that is the policy of the Government."

Gear: "Has any action been taken yet to pay the sufferers of the fire?"

Cooper: "Nothing has been done except to establish the Court of Claims—the function of the Court to determine the legal liability of the claims."

Achi: "The Board of Health went beyond its power, is the Court of Claims going to be liable for that?"

Cooper: "This must be determined by law."

Achi: "Then you mean to say that the Government is liable for any illegal act of the Board of Health?"

PRESIDENT DOLE REPLIES TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Executive Chamber,
Honolulu, H. I., April 6, 1900.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of April 4th, embodying a resolution of the Chamber "that the Court of Claims as at present constituted by appointment made by President Dole, does not meet with the approval or endorsement of this Chamber, which is disappointed that the commercial community of this city should be entirely unrepresented in that Court. The Chamber fully recognizes the importance of the Court being presided over by some one of experience in the application and practice of law, but fails to understand the reasons which seem to have rendered it necessary that the whole Court should consist of members of the legal profession."

The regular court for the adjudication of claims against the Government is the Supreme Court (Civil Laws, section 1530). On account of the great mass of work which the investigation and adjudication of the Chinatown losses must necessarily involve, which would seriously interfere with the regular judicial work of the Supreme Court, it was deemed advisable to apply to President McKinley for authority to create a special court for that purpose.

There is reason to believe that the idea that the body authorized by President McKinley for the investigation and adjudication of Chinatown losses was to be merely a board of appraisers, or of arbitration, to estimate the amount of such losses and report their conclusions to the Council of State.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the Chinese and Japanese residents who have asked to be represented on such board, tends to confirm this supposition. But inasmuch as the dispatch from the Federal Executive conveying the authority for the appointment of a body of persons to investigate such losses provides that such body may make judgments to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State, it follows that the intention of the dispatch was that a court of law be created which should adjudicate claims for losses upon the principles of law applicable thereto.

It is obvious that the dispatch in question authorizes the trial of claims based on tort against the Government, a class of claims not recognized by the Hawaiian statutes as admissible. Beyond this exception no construction of the dispatch can authorize the Executive to permit the waiver of any rule or principle of Hawaiian law.

As it is evident that each claim presented for trial will raise questions of law as well as questions of fact, it was my duty, under my oath of office, to provide a court which should as far as possible be competent to conduct the trial of all claims that might be submitted to it, according to the legal principles applicable to all Hawaiian courts of law. This requirement, however, would not necessarily preclude the admission of one or two laymen.

If these views are correct, I fail to see the significance of the protests embodied in the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, for if the authority given by President McKinley requires a court of law that shall adjudicate the claims presented, according to legal principles, no one can ask more than that the Court shall be competent to eliminate the principle of representation from courts and juries in the interest of justice. The principle of representation does not apply any more to the Court of Claims than it applies to the Supreme Court or other courts of the country.

As to the question of laymen on the Court, there are no goods or other property in sight to be appraised; estimates of losses must be made upon evidence alone.

Recognizing fully the right of criticism, I desire to acknowledge the courteous language of your resolution of protest.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Cooper: "In this case, yes; because the Board is the agent of the Government. If there have been any malicious acts of the Board, then probably the individual members of the Board will be liable. If the Board acted in good faith, and made a mistake, they are not liable to any one."

Bill Laid on Table.

Jones: "I move the bill be laid on the table."

"I would like to ask if the claimants in these fires are not to file any claims. Is this the only Court the claimants can apply to?"

Cooper: "Yes, except the Legislature. It is not compulsory for any person to present his claims to the Court."

Kane: "Then I fail to see the necessity for the appropriation."

Jones again moved that the bill be laid on the table. It was seconded by two or three members, and was carried unanimously.

Special Act 7 was killed for the time being.

Adjourned at 5:10.

THE QUESTIONS RAISED.

Mr. Castle on the Court of Claims and Its Work.

Editor Advertiser: Considerable irritation as well as misunderstanding seems to exist relative to the so-called Court of Claims. It is important that the matter should be clearly placed before the community, both in its legal aspects, as well as the actual position of affairs.

Taking the latter first. The Government probably faced an embarrassing position. If suits were brought in the constituted judicial tribunals, they would simply be overwhelmed with work and could not possibly clear up the calendar for many years. That is, provided suits would lie. There was no authority to establish any other tribunal and the question of liability in any event did not seem clear. There could be no doubt of the good policy of paying at least something for the great losses suffered by individuals. An appeal to Washington brought the telegraphic reply, which has been published, that the President approves or the appointment of five persons to take evidence of losses and to make awards and judgments.

It was to be paid out of appropriation made by Hawaiian Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law.

This seemed to clear the way for the appointment of a commission to pass on the question of the amount of losses, leaving it to the Council of State to make provision for paying such amounts. It is to be supposed that the five gentlemen named are to act as a sort of jury to hear and decide the question of amount of losses, and perhaps to settle the legal question of the liability of the Government. The latter is most important and certainly requires able men well read in the law. If the only thing to be determined is the actual loss suffered, probably business men of experience would do that quite as well, perhaps better, than lawyers. But they would probably resent the fixing of their compensation at \$5 per day with the condition that anything less than four hours is not to count.

The time has now come to pay the piper, and everybody, especially the unfortunate people who have lost all their property in order that the whole community might receive benefit, wants to know who is to pay. This is a very vital question for several reasons. The loss is immense, probably amounting in the first instance to

\$2,000,000 or more. If the damages to follow are also to be considered, the bill will be enormously swelled. If losses are to be settled, will that include consequential damages? He who has lost his store, goods and dwelling will also lose months of business and income and perhaps have to pay rent to save his locality. If it is decided that the community must pay, who shall that mean? Hawaii as a country or the future municipality of Honolulu? For by the time a final decision is reached we may be an incorporated city. If the Government (of today) takes the position that it is not liable, perhaps the individual members of the Board of Health will pay. Certainly if they have overstepped the lines and have destroyed property which was not unsanitary, there is plenty of authority to hold them personally responsible. It is no answer for them to say that they are mere agents. The harsh and repulsive doctrines inherited from our common law ancestors will hold them to the consequences of an innocent error.

The Government holds that it can not be sued for tort, nor even on contract unless the unfortunate plaintiff can fulfill all of the requirements of the Act of 1895, which was passed to prevent suits for damages arising out of political differences. If, however, that barrier could be overcome in a suit quasi contract, for instance, then the Government says it is not liable anyway on the law. That those who have lost must pocket their losses and take a new start, for no liability attaches when the public takes and destroys private property for sanitary reasons.

There are plenty of cases to sustain that view, but they will not long remain law. They are founded on wrong principles, and most of them actually cite, as authority, a class of cases which have arisen out of destruction of buildings to arrest the progress of fires. In these cases the reasoning has been, that as the building would have been burned anyway the owner suffers no loss if it is blown up instead of burnt up, and so the public will not pay. But the case of the sacrifice of a building to arrest the progress of plague stands on another basis. It is a plain taking of private property for the public benefit and although not generally classed as within the rules of eminent domain, where the taking can not be made without compensation, yet it is hard to distinguish on reasonable and logical grounds. It is brutal and of a past age to compel a private loss for a public benefit, where there is no fault on the part of the private owner. It is not likely, if indeed it is the law today, that it will long remain so. There is abundance of good authority to show that the change is soon coming. If it is not now at hand, when all of the people will suffer, and not a few individuals only, for the common good.

Who will say that the many poor people who have not only died of the plague, but whose property has been destroyed and their families made penniless, were at fault and so deserved their terrible misfortune. It is quite as logical and correct to say that the Government introduced the plague, because it owns the wharves and harbor and could have refused to allow its introduction.

I have said nothing of policy; it speaks for itself. The matter in the hands of the Court of Claims is of the greatest importance and should receive grave consideration from us all. Refusing our appropriation looks like haste, not like careful judgment.

W. R. CASTLE.

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Now is the time to replenish your kitchen. Here are some of the prices:

Bake Pans, Medium	30 cts.
Bake Pans, Large	50 cts.
Pudding Pans	20 cts.
Large Ladles	15 cts.
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Dish Pans	50 cts.
Soup Plates, Large	20 cts.
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And a hundred other articles likewise reduced in price.

Our new stock of GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, has at last arrived and we have them in all sizes.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 4d, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, i.e., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The word "Clarke" and "Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. BOTTLES WHICH HAVE THESE MARKS ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

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—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

REPORT ON SCHOOLS

Various Improvements Recommended.

TWO YEARS' ESTIMATES

Committee on Buildings and Lands Points out Necessity for Larger Expenditures.

The following is the report of the committee on school buildings and lands, filed yesterday:

In presenting the report on school buildings and lands your committee has been guided by the reports of school agents and the Inspector General of Schools. We believe the estimates to be decidedly conservative and made with a desire of economy in the expenditure of public funds.

We would, however, respectfully suggest that there are two departments in which governments can ill afford to fall short in generosity. The recent experience through which we have not yet safely passed is so drastic that all will be ready to admit that one of these is the Department of Public Health; the other, we claim, is that of Public Instruction. So far as lies in our power, we owe to the rising generation, the coming men and women, well developed minds in sound bodies.

With this thought in mind, the committee has prepared as careful a statement as possible of the immediate needs of our public schools, which we herewith beg leave to submit:

Island of Hawaii.

DISTRICT OF HILO.—At Pohakupuka a two-room school house is needed; estimated cost, \$1200. Hakalau needs a new school house, the old one being so inferior and in need of constant repairs; estimated cost, \$1000. Kaunahua is a new settlement above Hilo; a school of one room will be needed here; estimated cost, \$1000. A new building of one room is needed at Waikae, the old building being unfit for repair; estimated cost, \$1200. At Pohakupuka a teacher's cottage is needed; estimated cost, \$700. A five-room teachers' cottage is needed at Honoumuli; estimated cost, \$1200.

Puna District.

The Olua plantation extends along the Volcano road for fourteen miles; to meet the necessities of this locality four schools will be needed. Two of these should have three rooms each and the other two should have two rooms each. The estimated number of children connected with the plantation is over 400 now. The estimated cost of these buildings with the necessary teachers' cottages is \$12,000. The new Puna plantation calls for a larger school at Pahoa and Kapohia. At present the school is held in the church at Pahoa, a very unsatisfactory arrangement. A building will also be needed at Kapohia to accommodate the children of this scattered plantation. Estimated cost of these three buildings, \$3,600. A three-room teacher's cottage is needed at Kaunahu; estimated cost, \$700. A five-room teacher's cottage is needed at Kapohia; estimated cost, \$1,200. A five-room teacher's cottage is needed at Pahoa; estimated cost, \$1,200.

Kau District.

In Kau a new building large enough for 100 pupils is needed at Hilea. Three rooms are necessary; estimated cost, \$2500. An additional room for the teacher's cottage at Pahala is needed; estimated cost, \$200.

South Kona District.

A new three-room building is required at Hoonaka. The school agent recommends that this building be placed near the upper Government road, as the people are moving up from the beach; estimated cost, \$2500. Konaawaena school is overcrowded and should have double its present capacity. Mr. Townsend is of the opinion that to replace this building with one better suited to the needs of the school would be better economy than to attempt to enlarge the present structure. The committee recommends, therefore, that a new three-room building, large enough to accommodate 100 pupils, be erected here; estimated cost, \$2500. The present school building could be remodeled and made into a home for the teachers; estimated cost, \$500.

North Kona District.

A two-room school house is needed at Kalahe; estimated cost, \$3000. Holualoa has outgrown its present quarters, and calls for two buildings having three rooms each and an assembly room; estimated cost, \$4000. A one-room school house is needed at Makalawena; estimated cost, \$500.

South Kohala District.

A new school house of one room should be built at Puako, and also a three-room teachers' cottage; cost school house, \$800; cost of teachers' cottage, \$700; estimated cost, \$1500. A crying need is for a school house and teachers' cottage at Kawaihae. The present buildings are too hopelessly dilapidated to admit of repair. The school should have one room and the teachers' cottage three rooms; estimated cost, \$1500.

North Kohala District.

There are in Kohala three small schools of from six to a dozen pupils each, and of course necessitating three teachers. These schools are situated at Honopu, Mahukona and Pahine. The department owns no building at either place, and no one of these hamlets is so located as to be convenient for the children. It is suggested that a one-room school house be built at some central point, if the superintendent can find one, estimated cost, \$1,000.

A three-room cottage is also recommended, estimated cost, \$700. The building of homestead lands at Kaunahu, Kohala, necessitates the building of a school house in this locality, the distance to Honoumuli being too great, estimated cost, \$1000. Estimated cost of a three-room school house, \$800.

Hamakua District.

The Paaloalo school is overcrowded and can be relieved by building a one-room school house above the cane lands which will better accommodate the children in the homestead lands who are now four or five miles from any school; estimated cost, \$1000. A teachers' cottage of five rooms, \$1200. At Kaapahu a three-room cottage is needed; estimated cost, \$800. A three-room cottage is needed at Waipio, estimated cost, \$800.

Island of Maui.

LAHAINA DISTRICT.—A new school house will soon be needed at Munalie, Lanai. A two-room school and five-room cottage; cost of school, \$1800; cost of cottage, \$1200; estimated cost, \$3000.

Wailuku District.

WAILUKU DISTRICT.—The school house at Makana is too old to be repaired and too small to accommodate the children; a new school house is needed; estimated cost, \$500. A larger building is also needed at Spreckelsville. The agent asks for a building the same size as Waikapu. Estimated cost for these two would be \$2000. If Spreckelsville mill and headquarters are moved to Kahului, a larger and better school house will be needed there.

Makawao District.

Huelo needs a new one-room school house; estimated cost, \$1000. Makawao needs a new building similar to that at Hamakua; estimated cost, \$2500. A three-room building is needed at Kihel plantation. There are now sixty-three children of school age here and the number will soon be 100; estimated cost, \$2500. A two-room school house is needed at Haiku; estimated cost, \$1800. A five-room teachers' cottage is needed at Haiku, and a five-room cottage at Kihel; each \$1200, \$2400.

Hana District.

Nahiku needs a new school house; the present structure is not worth repairing. A two-room school house is needed; estimated cost, \$2500. Keanae needs a two-room teachers' cottage, with kitchen; estimated cost, \$700. A five-room cottage is needed at Kipahulu; estimated cost, \$1200.

Island of Molokai.

Wailua and Pelekunu need school houses of one room each; estimated cost, \$1000. Kamalo needs a two-room school house; estimated cost, \$1800. Palau and Wailua each need one room; estimated cost, \$2000. Wailua school is at present taught in the church, a most unsatisfactory arrangement. A five-room cottage is needed at Kamalo; estimated cost \$1200.

Island of Kauai.

HANALEI DISTRICT.—Koolau needs a new school house large enough to accommodate twenty-five pupils; one room; estimated cost, \$600. A new school house is needed at Anahulu; estimated cost, \$1000.

KEALIA DISTRICT.—A petition from Kapa sets forth the crying need of the school at that place. It is seriously overcrowded; the buildings are old and badly out of repair; the situation is very undesirable. They pray that a new seven-room school house be built on a new site. The objection to the present location is that being close to a rocky and windy coast it is very noisy, and at times it is difficult to be heard in speaking. The increasing population makes a larger building an imperative necessity. The committee recommends that this petition be granted; estimated cost, \$8000.

Koloa and Lihue.

A two-room school house at Hanamaulu is needed; estimated cost, \$1800. A six-room school house at Koloa is needed; estimated cost, \$6000. Ten rooms for McBryde plantation and vicinity; location to be decided hereafter; estimated cost, \$10,000.

WAIMEA DISTRICT.—A teachers' cottage is needed at Mana; estimated cost, \$700. Kekaha needs a new school house; the present building is far too small and not at all creditable; estimated cost, \$1200. Hanapepe needs a new school house of six rooms; estimated cost, \$6000.

Island of Oahu.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAULO.—A new one-room school house is needed at Kahana; estimated cost, \$1000. Also a three-room teachers' cottage; cost, \$700.

WAILUA.—The Wailua school is overcrowded and badly ventilated. A new six-room building is recommended; estimated cost, \$6000.

EWA.—Waipahu and Waiawa each need a teachers' six-room cottage; estimated cost, \$1600 each, \$3200. A school house of five rooms could be so located as to accommodate the children at Waiawa and the Honolulu plantation; estimated cost, \$8000.

Honolulu.

ROYAL SCHOOL.—The time has come when without question this time-honored institution should be suitably housed. The present structure has faithfully served its day and generation and should be perpetuated only in photograph. Honolulu is not subject to severe earthquakes, but our last visitation left its impress on these historic walls, and a second shock would endanger the lives of the occupants. The place occupied by the Royal School is an important one; the situation is fine, the grounds large, and the whole place might be made one of the attractive spots in the city. The associations of the past are such that this school should always be Royal, and it is entitled to a well-equipped, handsome building. A new building is certainly an imperative necessity; the present structure is past all hope of recovery and awaits a decent burial. A rough estimate has been made of the cost of a three-story brick building with steel frame, making it practically fire-proof, no detailed plans have been drawn, but the estimated cost is \$75,000.

The Normal School.

This school is not suitably equipped. With its present limited accommodation

it is impossible to accomplish the necessary work. The demand for teachers is increasing constantly, and the school cannot quickly anything like a number sufficient to supply the demand. It would be poor economy to construct a cheap building which would only imperfectly answer for a few years. A thoroughly furnished Normal School is needed to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population. We therefore recommend a building of brick equal to the Royal School, estimated cost, \$60,000. Attention is called to the fact that no provision has been made for the Children's Girls' School, formerly held in Kaunakakai Church. The location of this school is an unsolved problem, but it will be needed. In spite of the supply of schools in this district (Honolulu), it is estimated that there are now in the city no less than 400 children of school age without school accommodation. The question is a serious one.

Repairs—	Agents' Estimates.
North Kona district	\$ 300 00
Kohala district Pololu	105 00
Makapala, school and teachers' cottage	45 00
Halawa, school and teachers' cottage	110 00
Anaheka, school and teachers' cottage	450 00
Hoomakau, school and teachers' cottage	225 00
Total for Kohala	\$ 935 00
Hamakua District—	
For painting and general repairs on 8 school houses	\$ 800 00
South Kona Repairs—	
Miloli	150 00
Alae	200 00
Honauau	300 00
Napooopo	200 00
Kau district, Hawaii, repairs	600 00
Hilo, Waikae kai needs fence, \$175, sundries for 2 years, \$100	375 00
Hilo Select School—	
Repairs out-building	150 00
School	250 00
Fence or painting	225 00
	\$ 625 00
Union School—	
Painting	500 00
Repairs for fence	50 00
Out-buildings with sewer	150 00
Connections, sundries	75 00
	\$ 775 00
	\$ 5,160 00

Honolulu	6,000 00
Puna, Hawaii	500 00
	\$10,520 00
Total	\$24,795 00

Remarks. Contrary to expectation the agent at Hilo does not ask for enlargement of Hilo Union school. We conclude, therefore, that in spite of rapidly increasing population the present building is considered large enough to meet the wants of the next two years.

In the matter of teachers' cottages the Board confess to some degree of sensitiveness. We cannot help feeling that sufficient attention has not been given to this subject in the past. It is not necessary to construct elegant mansions, but a teacher's home should be a real home—comfortable and attractive. Many of our teachers have to make great sacrifices to live in the out-of-the-way places in which some of the country schools are situated. They are often inexpressibly lonely. We can hardly expect them to do the best work unless we do our part. A comfortable home is a teacher's prerogative, and it should not be necessary for the board to blush on pointing out to a new incumbent the habitation provided for him. If our teachers are to preserve their own self-respect and command the respect of their pupils they must be so housed as to prove that they have the respect of the Board. It is with these considerations in mind that your committee asks for an increased appropriation for teachers' cottages.

Papaikou—	
Painting	\$ 125 00
Fencing	25 00
	\$ 150 00
Onomea—	
Painting or white washing	\$ 200 00
New room ordered by Mr. send	500 00
Sundries, 2 years	75 00
	\$ 775 00
Peepeekeo (new)—	
General repairs, estimate	\$ 150 00
Pohakapuka—	
General repairs, 2 years	\$ 150 00
Launahoehoe—	
Painting and white washing	\$ 150 00
General repairs, fences, etc., 2 years	100 00
	\$ 250 00
Ookala—	
Painting school and cottage	\$ 150 00
Fences, tanks, out-houses, etc.	75 00
Sundries	50 00
	\$ 275 00
Lahaina school houses	\$ 150 00
Honokahau school houses	100 00
Honokahau school houses	50 00
Kahakuloa school houses	75 00
Olowalu school houses	50 00
	\$ 425 00
Mr. Zumwalt, for Wailuku district, estimates	\$ 600 00
Buildings at Huelo, Hamakua, Pala and Kealahou need repainting, clsters, houses, fences need general repairs; Mrs. Dickey, school agent, asks for	\$ 600 00
Hana—	
Hauo	\$ 350 00
Kaupo	250 00
Keanae	50 00
Hana	400 00
Kipahulu	150 00
	\$ 1,200 00

Question of School Lands. Most of the school buildings are on lands owned by the department. In some instances exchanges have been made, some with formal agreement of deeds, some merely verbal agreement. The committee recommends that these matters be looked up and all legal formalities attended to. This will necessitate some surveys of lands belonging to the department.

The appropriation for repairs has always been too small, for this reason many buildings have not lived out their allotted span. In view of this and of the large increase in the number of buildings under our care we feel that an allowance double that of the last biennial period is a very conservative estimate.

Estimates on buildings now standing with no allowance for increased number of buildings or at most only a partial allowance for such increase, run up \$24,795. The last allowance for repairs was \$15,000. In view of the facts above stated the committee feel entirely justified in asking for an appropriation for the next two years of \$30,000.00.

Buildings and furniture	\$ 268,300
Repairs	30,000
Improving lands, surveys, tree planting, etc.	10,000
Accommodations for children who were burned out, and others	25,000
Incidentals	1,500
	\$332,800

Respectfully submitted,
E. VAN C. HALL, Chairman.
WALTER MAXWELL.


The Solomon Islanders are being punished for their attack on the natives friendly to the British. A British war ship was dispatched to the scene and the ringleaders are under arrest.

Kwong-Yu-Pui, a member of the Chinese reform party, was recently abducted from Hongkong and taken to Canton. The Governor of Hongkong and the British Consul at Canton have protested to Li Hung Chang, but Kwong is still detained.

The Navy Policy Board now consists of Captain "Bob" Evans, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Clark, Capt. Chadwick, Colonel Geo. Reid lately appointed, and Admiral Dewey. Rear Admiral Crownsfield, Capt. Sigbee, Capt. Stockler and Capt. Walker, original members.

A Mother's Peril

It Seemed Certain that Her Death Would Follow the Birth of the Child, but Help Came After the Doctors Despaired.



Mrs. C. R. Simmons.

The sacrifice of a woman at the altar of motherhood is not an unusual event, but how necessary such sacrifices often are will be seen in the following interview with Mrs. C. R. Simmons of 140 Muncie Springs Ave., Pawtucket, R. I. Mrs. Simmons, whose husband is a well-known and popular grocer of Pawtucket, says:

"When my child was born on April 22, 1899, I suffered such an excessive loss of blood that I was utterly prostrated and had no strength whatever. Blood poisoning set in and my life was despaired of by two of the prominent physicians of this city.

"Before my marriage I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with good results in building up and purifying my blood, and when the doctors gave me up, I decided to give the pills a trial, although the case was desperate.

"My husband bought some of the pills and by the time I had taken three boxes I had gained so much strength that I was able to leave my bed for the first time in two months. I continued taking the pills and in another month could go about as usual. My appetite was good, the color returned to my cheeks and I gained rapidly in weight.

"I very gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to anyone afflicted as I was."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1899.
(SEAL) THOMAS W. ROBINSON, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It had performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails, and general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The Best at the lowest price at HOPPS

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be worn at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST. I.

—J. H. & CO.—J. V. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails, and general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

HILO SENDS ULTIMATUM

It Wants No Traffic
With Us.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPLY

Combined Sugar Interests Arraign
The Authorities in the Matter
Of "Prophylactic" Passes.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was called yesterday afternoon to consider an important communication from the Hilo Board of Health and a resolution from the representatives of all the sugar interests of this island. The correspondence between the Hilo and Honolulu health authorities speaks for itself. The following is the letter received from the big island:

At a meeting of the agents of the Board of Health, held yesterday, I was instructed to write you the following, concerning the transportation of freight and passengers, between Honolulu and this port.

"Seeing that Hilo is a clean port, and desiring to keep it so, we the agents of the Board of Health of Hilo, deem it necessary to notify the Honolulu Board of Health, that as bubonic plague is still in Honolulu, and not in any definite part of it, we are in great danger of having the disease brought to Hilo by the transportation of passengers and freight as has been brought during the last two weeks, and so, to put ourselves on record, we would state that hereafter, until the disease is twenty-one days out of Honolulu, that no passengers will be allowed to land in the Hilo district, in Honolulu, and that no freight can be landed in Hilo, except that stated in the freight list arranged for in January, that is, sugar machinery, coin, lime, cement, bags, iron of all kinds, not in closed boxes.

"This district is in no straits for goods, as the people in Honolulu would make you believe; there are plenty of goods in Hilo for all, and will be, as ships come here regularly from the Coast.

"The town and district of Hilo is with us, and we wish this to be understood, if this movement of ours is not allowed by the Board of Honolulu, for protection to ourselves and community, then we as a body will act no longer as the agents of the Board of Health.

"I have the honor, etc.
WILLIAM L. MOORE,
Secretary and Agent of Board of Health."

President Wood of the Board of Health replied to the foregoing as below:

"W. L. Moore, Secretary of the Hilo Sanitary Committee.

Sir: The regulations adopted by the Board of Health have been formulated after careful consideration, and apply to all ports of Hawaii, Hilo included. The agents of the Board included in the different districts of the islands were instructed when appointed that they were to act for its regulations in carrying out its regulations and accepting the appointments with this understanding. When the time comes that the agents of the Board refuse to carry out instructions from this office, the Board can no longer recognize such agents as acting for the Board."

During the discussion following the reading of the Hilo letter G. W. Smith moved that inasmuch as the Board of Health had adopted certain regulations in the matter of travel between this port and the other islands, it was the duty of the Board of Health to see that the instructions of the Board of Health were supposed to be carried out.

Dr. Wood stated that the proposition originally came from Hilo to allow nothing on the island of Hawaii from Honolulu without first going to Hilo.

Smith suggested notifying the Board of Health at Hilo that permits to go to the other islands from Honolulu were only issued by the Board of Health after careful consideration, and that the Board of Health could not allow itself to be dictated to by its agents.

Dr. Day thought that if the Board yielded in this matter it would probably be soon receiving a communication from Hilo dictating that the Board allow no passengers for that place who had not been in quarantine for sixty days.

Sugar Men Speak.

The representatives of the sugar interests on this island, H. Hackfeld & Co., Castle & Cooke, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., M. S. Grinnbaum & Co., and J. M. Powell, submitted the following resolution to the Board of Health, which was read by President Wood at the meeting:

Resolved, It is the opinion of this committee, which represents all the sugar interests on the island of Oahu, that in view of the complaints emanating from the sanitary committees of the non-infected districts of this island, more systematic, consistent and reliable precautions should be taken by the officials of the Board of Health in the matter of allowing travelers, who have taken Haffkine's prophylactic serum, to take train or cross over the various quarantine boundaries into the various districts of the island. Complaints made more particularly as regards the infected clothing of travelers, and which it is claimed is not properly cared for after it leaves the fumigating and bathing establishment, and further that persons having "prophylactic" passes are allowed to visit parts of the city and to ride in vehicles which have not been disinfected before crossing said boundaries.

In view of the fact that it is now

more than ever necessary that a systematic, reliable and consistent quarantine should be maintained during the continuance of any cases of plague in Honolulu, so that by further spread of the disease the main industry of the country shall not be affected by the refusal of United States ports of sugars coming from this or other islands, this committee would respectfully suggest that the following methods meet with due consideration by the Board of Health, and further that a paid of health be appointed to see that they are systematically and consistently carried out.

Then follow rules and regulations affecting the travel of persons from Honolulu to the non-infected districts. The suggestions are the same in almost every particular as the rules of the Board of Health, already in existence. The following reply, in brief, of President Wood to the above explains matters very clearly:

"In reply to your communication allow me to state that I will be pleased to submit your resolution to the Board of Health at its next regular meeting. In the meantime permit me to say that the Board has issued no 'prophylactic' passes. The resolution passed by the Board of Health concerning the prophylactic was as follows: All persons who shall receive injections of Haffkine's prophylactic, shall after an interval of seven days, be allowed to leave Honolulu for other localities, without undergoing preliminary quarantine. It was distinctly stated by myself at the time that all other conditions concerning the proposed departure were to remain exactly the same as if the quarantine had been performed. The certificate of injection was never intended as a pass, it read as follows: 'This is to certify that Mr. _____ has received an injection of Haffkine's prophylactic.' The regulation concerning permits has never been rescinded. No instructions have been given for the certificates to be used as passes. I was surprised to learn several days ago that these certificates had been accepted as passes and immediately upon learning that such was the case, I gave imperative orders to the Police Department to instruct the guards to refuse permission to anyone to pass without a proper permit, and not to accept a certificate for a permit. These certificates are the personal property of the persons to whom they are issued and cannot be taken up by the guards."

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

British Public Sentiment Angry Over Outcome.

LONDON, March 31.—As a nation and as individuals the British are very wroth over the Delagoa Bay Railway award. The average opinion is that this is merely the latest instance where the country has got the worst end of trusting to arbitration. All Anglo-German secret African agreement would become operative through the decision have fallen flat because the award just made against Portugal is so small that she is amply able to pay it herself without giving either party to the secret agreement an opportunity to bid for Delagoa Bay. This was the day ago in these dispatches, but right up to the last several of the most influential organs seemed to be almost sure that Portugal would be obliged to sell Delagoa Bay to Great Britain in order to pay up. As a result of this confidence Delagoa Railway debentures went up to 122 and shares of the company to 27 sterling. After the announcement of the decision the debentures went down 10, while shares could be bought for 2s 6d, or practically nothing, as it was evident that the award provided scarcely anything to make them good. For this tremendous drop it will be a long time before the City looks favorably on arbitration proposals.

GUARDING AGAINST PLAGUE.

More Money Wanted to Provide National Safeguards.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Gage has submitted to the House a request for \$200,000 additional to the fund to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

He says that the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service reports that on account of the continued and increasing danger from plague medical officers have been stationed at United States Consulates in Europe from which emigrants depart.

Medical officers also have been stationed at the fruit ports of Central and South America to guard against yellow fever, and the consulates at Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong likewise have medical officers.

Secretary Gage, continuing, says: "The Surgeon General further states that plague has recently been reported at San Francisco and that the early recrudescence of yellow fever in Florida and other Southern States is seriously apprehended. To meet this the Secretary asks for \$200,000 in addition to the \$300,000 heretofore given, and he requested that it may be made immediately available, 'since the appropriation is almost exhausted and should yellow fever appear during the month of June a deficit would be unavoidable.'"

NO PLAGUE IN KOOLAU.

Board Physicians Return Reporting Nothing Suspicious.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Executive Officer Garvin and Dr. Hoffmann returned from Koolau on the windward side of this island, reporting nothing suspicious in the cases of sickness concerning which Dr. Carter of Makala telephoned the Board on Thursday afternoon.

The persons suspected were a native fisherman and his son. Dr. Carter had placed their home in strict quarantine according to instructions from Dr. Wood. The patients had high fever and slight swellings about the glands, but there were absolutely no symptoms of plague or anything at all suspicious.

Dr. Garvin and Hoffmann, having left the city on the special train about 11 o'clock Thursday night, arrived at Koolau shortly after midnight yesterday.

Rear Admiral Kempff, well known here, is a through passenger in the Hongkong Maru. He is to be second in command of the Asiatic station.

IN SAVANNAH

W. O. Smith Entertained
With Dewey.

Former Attorney General Tells of
Hawaii in an Interview in
That City.

Hon. W. O. Smith was in Savannah during Admiral Dewey's visit there and was, in company with Surgeon General Wyman, a guest of Dewey's hosts. The Admiral, Gen. Wyman and Mr. Smith were entertained as a party on the river excursion when Dewey fell ill. Mr. Smith was also present at the Dewey banquet.

The Savannah News of March 22, publishes an interesting interview with Mr. Smith. It is as follows:

Among the speakers at the Dewey banquet tonight was Hon. William O. Smith, ex-Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands, who will speak upon "Our New Possessions." The subject has doubtless fallen into able hands. Mr. Smith was Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands for six years. He had previously been a member of the Hawaiian Legislature for twenty-two years, and besides this he is a native Hawaiian. A more typical American in appearance, however, cannot be found. Mr. Smith might be easily mistaken for a Westerner or a Southerner, though his people came from Connecticut.

"The relations of Hawaii to the United States are different from those of Porto Rico or the Philippines," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "Hawaii is as thoroughly American as any other portion of our territory. Americans have been in control for more than a generation, and all our institutions are American. Our public school system is second to none in the United States and Honolulu is one of the most modern and most progressive cities of its size to be found anywhere on the globe. The best evidence that this is true is that there are 5,000 bicycles in Honolulu. We have electric lights, electric railways, paved streets, and every other modern improvement."

"You see," said Mr. Smith, "the Americans have been in Hawaii for eighty years, the missionaries having landed there in 1820. As a result the island has become thoroughly Americanized. The late Hawaiian monarchy was supported and controlled by Americans."

As to the population of Hawaii Mr. Smith said that the total is about 140,000, consisting of Americans, Kanakas, or native Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. Although the Americans are only about 10 per cent of the population they are easily in control. This is probably accounted for by the limitations placed upon the suffrage.

"Americans, Portuguese and Kanakas are allowed to vote," said Mr. Smith. "There are two houses of the Legislature. For the Lower House manhood suffrage prevails, but there is an educational qualification. For the Upper House there is also a property qualification. The Japanese and Chinese have no vote. The Government is that of a republic, and not a territory, having a President instead of a Governor."

Upon the downfall of the monarchy Mr. Smith resigned his position as Attorney General. For the last several months he has been in Washington in the interest of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, which is opposed to certain features of the Hawaiian act now pending in Congress, notably the suffrage features, which have been the subject of considerable discussion.

Mr. Smith is well acquainted with Dr. R. P. Myers and speaks very highly of him. He was much pleased to learn that Savannah is Dr. Myers' native city.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

Machine at Kukaiaua Sugar Mill for Testing Combustion.

Kukaiaua, Hawaii, March 31, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: At the Kukaiaua sugar mill, Hawaii, may be seen in successful operation, one of the most ingenious and useful machines ever seen on these islands—or for that matter, anywhere in the world. It is a machine for weighing and determining the state of the gases and of combustion in the furnace of the steam boilers, and shows to a certainty just what is being done in the furnace and flues of the boilers. It also shows the imperfections in the furnace and flues, and determines constantly and automatically the loss that is taking place there. I may say that formerly this was done by chemical analyses which was a very complicated and difficult undertaking, and for this reason the machine was invented.

The object of the chemical analyses was to show the percentage of carbon dioxide, oxygen, and carbon monoxide in the escaping gases, and if the gases contained oxygen it showed that too much air was used in the furnace, or if it showed carbon monoxide it proved too little air was used. Carbon monoxide, I may say, is an illegitimate product of combustion, and causes a great deal of loss, whenever it is allowed to accumulate. The same may be said when too much air is used. It was to avoid these two extremes that this machine was invented. This apparatus, or gas balance, also enables one not only to find all the defects in the furnaces, flues, and setting of the steam boilers, but show what must be done to remedy them. We have found it of the greatest service, and it proves that the old methods and ideas of firing were radically wrong.

For instance, most engineers try to avoid getting any air yet the furnace, or grate bars and yet this gas balance determines that it is almost impossible to get too much air on top, or above the grate bars. By its use we have been enabled to raise the percentage of CO₂ or the carbolic acid gas from seven to fifteen in the compound boiler furnaces, and from ten to fifteen in the



HAIR

One of the
rely upon

It makes the
hair healthy
and vigorous
it grows
thick and long
It cures dan-
druff also.

It always restores color to
gray hair—early life, rich
color of early life. There is
no longer need of your look-
ing old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood,
and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Heine boiler furnace, and which has
resulted in a great saving of fuel.

This machine can be used to test quite
a number of boilers, by making connec-
tions to each furnace or flue. It is also
easily set up, and managed; to any one
working for fuel economy, and a high
state of combustion, this machine is,
undoubtedly, of innumerable value.

This machine is largely used in
America and in Europe, where fuel is
cheap, so there can be no question of its
use and value here. Where fuel and par-
ticularly coal is so dear. I may say in
consequence of the great loss of heat
in almost every furnace, engineers, the
world over, are awaking to the fact,
that something has to be done to pre-
vent it. It is a matter of congratulation
that a machine has been invented
which enables them to make a test of
the combustion of gases, and to secure
a high state of combustion in their fur-
naces. I remain truly,
GEO. OSBORNE.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 9, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Va	Bid.	Ask ed
MERCHANTS				
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
SUGAR				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	20	27 1/2
Kamuela	5,000,000	100	24 1/2	25
Kona	175,000	100		
Hawaii Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100		25
Honolulu	2,312,750	100		
Kahuku	1,400,000	100	21 1/2	22
Kamuela Sug. Co.	800,000	100	18 1/2	19 1/2
Kona	1,000,000	100	81	82 1/2
Kihel Plan Co.	500,000	100		80
Kamuela Sug. Co.	500,000	100	140	
Kona	250,000	100		
Kihel Plan Co.	1,500,000	50	13	
Kamuela Sug. Co.	150,000	100		
Kona	800,000	100	115	118
Kihel Plan Co.	150,000	100	30	35
Kamuela Sug. Co.	150,000	100		
Kona	900,000	100		
Kihel Plan Co.	140,000	100		
Kamuela Sug. Co.	1,600,000	20	21 1/2	22 1/2
Kona	1,600,000	20	116	118 1/2
Kihel Plan Co.	2,400,000	100	172 1/2	177 1/2
Kamuela Sug. Co.	1,000,000	100		
Kona	500,000	20	16	16 1/2
Kihel Plan Co.	150,000	100	12 1/2	13 1/2
Kamuela Sug. Co.	500,000	100	26	28 1/2
Kona	750,000	100		
Kihel Plan Co.	750,000	100	19 1/2	21 1/2
Kamuela Sug. Co.	2,000,000	100	109	111 1/2
Kona	1,500,000	100	8	9 1/2
Kihel Plan Co.	250,000	100		
Kamuela Sug. Co.	700,000	100	140	145
Kona	212,000	100		
Kihel Plan Co.	125,000	100		
Kamuela Sug. Co.	500,000	100		
Kona	100,000	100		
Kihel Plan Co.	225,000	100		
Kamuela Sug. Co.	25,000	100		
Kona	25,000	100	75	100
Kihel Plan Co.	15,000	25		
Kamuela Sug. Co.	139,000	10	15	
Kona	81,000	100		
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GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD AT PRETORIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Boer command and on the road running from Bloemfontein to the north. This is the first time on which French's cavalry have been operating, and the first time the Boer general has returned to Bloemfontein since he was driven out of the city in the progress of the Boer column was a failure.

The small British force that entered Bloemfontein was forced to retreat hurriedly before a larger number of Boers, who may have been part of Olivier's command. Fighting has been heard at Modderfontein, which would seem to be near Modderfontein, to the southwest of Bloemfontein. Possibly the Boer rear guard has been engaged there.

Boer Council of War.

NEW YORK, March 27. A San cable from Bloemfontein says: The Boer commandos are assembling in great force at Kroonstad, where it is said, a Boer council of war is being held. A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques says the steamship Gironne has arrived with a large contingent of foreign volunteers for the Boer army. Many Irishmen are in the contingent. Among the passengers is Michael Davitt, formerly member of Parliament for South Mayo, Ireland. Davitt says he is traveling for his health.

Kruger's Tare to Bombard.

LONDON, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says:

President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there.

"Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against Free States who refuse to join Kruger."

LONDON, March 31, 4:15 a. m.—The news of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resident Free States into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of such forward movements in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts has to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commander Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 2,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein through a bare country and the supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

Relief Column Repulsed.
LONDON, March 23.—The Mafeking relief column has been repulsed. The Boers drove back Colonel Plumer's advance guard and then attacked the British camp. The English were compelled to retire and succor must now come from the troops sent out from Kimberley.

Roberts' Latest Dispatches.
LONDON, March 31, 11:45 a. m.—(Afternoon Service).—The War Office has posted the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

"Reports point to the enemy's leaving Brandfont and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported.

Officers killed 2; wounded 8; rank and file killed 10 (query 19); wounded 355; missing 3."

From Cape Town it is reported that President Steyn has gone to Pretoria after, according to refugees, issuing an order that all British burghers refuse to join the Boer army shall be shot. The stories of refugees, however, are notoriously unreliable. The news from elsewhere is meager, the last reports from Natal indicated the speedy clashing of the armies.

LONDON, March 31.—Even the details of the engagement yesterday at Korr's Spring station, a few miles south of Brandfont, fail to instill much interest. It appears to have been a one-sided affair, although the Boers stoutly held their ground against a force three or four times their size for three hours, when, foreseeing the danger of the British cavalry enveloping their flanks, the burghers withdrew in good order on their main body at Brandfont, which, according to Lord Roberts, they seem later to have decided to relinquish with the view of settling of occupying a prepared position further north. There will probably be a general shifting of camps on the part of the British, the new position being at the base of a further advance on the railroad is prepared.

Lord Roberts today reported that the War Office that he had received news on March 10 when the general health of the carriage and its spirit were good. The locally made gun, searchlight and ammunition were working well, and the food was holding out well, and the

paper currency which the British commander had issued, was satisfactory.

TRANVAAL NOTES.

News of the War Condensed for Quick Reading.

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TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Mrs. McKinley is ill with the grip. He may take up his residence in Texas.

Two British cruisers have arrived at Hong Kong. General Wheeler will stay in the Army.

Ex-Senator Philenus Sawyer of Wisconsin is dead.

Turkey prohibits the importation of American pork.

Ted Sloan has bought a villa at Cayesand Bay.

The Columbia Theater of Chicago has been burned.

Governor Roosevelt will sign the Anti-Pagalist bill.

A bill in the French Senate abolishes public executions.

Highlanders are still killing Chinese in San Francisco.

The United States cruiser Albany remains at Newcastle.

The Austrian Parliament was prorogued on March 25.

The bill to prohibit pool-selling in San Francisco is dead.

Patkowski gave concerts in San Francisco a week ago.

McKinley has recognized Taylor as Governor of Kentucky.

Rich gold deposits have been found in Cape Nome swamps.

Nine big hotels are building in New York, costing \$20,000,000.

Five U. S. militaries are proposed for various points in the West.

Five million people are now receiving public relief in India.

Odelberg has been appointed Sweden's Minister of Agriculture.

Crack English chess players have been beaten by Americans.

Vladia, California, wants McKinley to visit it. He may accept.

Cleveland approves the neutralization of the Nicaragua canal.

Charles F. Loop, the pioneer olive-grower of California, is dead.

N. ro-glycerine has been fired with safety from smooth-bore guns.

The census of live stock in the U. S. will show age, sex and use.

A mining suit in Montana, involving \$2,172,500, has been instituted.

The death of Consul Barnes at Cologne, Germany, is announced.

On March 25 M. Rostand, the dramatist, was reported recovering.

The battleship Wisconsin's machinery has been successfully tested.

The Earl of Denbigh goes to Ireland as chief of the royal entourage.

A white man and a negro were lynched in Virginia for murder.

Mrs. Bodman Wanamaker, wife of John Wanamaker's son, is dead.

Great Britain needs a more definite policy to meet Russia's progress.

A black Siberian fox skin was sold in Paris the other day for \$2300.

European Powers protest against an increase of Turkish import duties.

Farming implements are being distributed free in Santiago province.

There is fear of another outbreak between the native factions in Samoa.

The Duke of Orleans was attacked by a bear while hunting in Spain.

Michael Fleming, a Chicago tough, set his wife afire and left her to die.

Members of the "Boxer" society in China threaten to kill all foreigners.

Arabs in battle with the French in Algeria lose more than a thousand men.

Preparations for the German scientific Antarctic expedition are nearly completed.

More than 5,000 women in Cleveland registered to vote for a director of schools.

An explosion of gasoline occurred at Evanston, Wis., injuring a score of persons.

Morocco's protest against France occupying the Oases of Insalah was platonic.

Robert and George Whitney of San Francisco won the Davis tourney cup at tennis.

A Grand Army post of New York has sent 500 American flags to the Philippines.

Three firemen were killed at a fire on Forty-fourth street, New York, March 24.

The British blue book just issued shows that France yielded to England at Hankow.

Reins of Fort Chabrol, where Guernsey was besieged in Paris, are bringing away prizes.

The six-year-old grandchild of Prince von Hohenlohe has been bitten by a mad-dog.

Robert Collins, believed to have recently robbed a bank in Seattle, has been captured.

Burglars at Spokane, Washington, robbed a church of all but the building and the pulpit.

On March 21, it was reported that Great Britain would reject canal treaty amendment.

Ground has been broken for the \$35,000,000 underground rapid transit tunnel in New York.

The Yosemite Flour Mills and California paste factory at San Francisco have been burned.

The American Steel Sheet Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

Fifty thousand men struck in Chicago and killed and wounded many non-union workmen.

Philbury has been beaten by Blackburne in the first round of the international chess contest.

The steamer Glenelg foundered off the Gippsland coast of Australia and thirty persons perished.

A Congressman has introduced a resolution declaring the book "Sappho" to be an immoral work.

Admiral Lowry was the guest of honor at a banquet in St. Augustine, given by Gen. Schuchard.

Township of State Auditor Sweeney of Kentucky refused to believe him guilty of shabby dealing.

Ex-Senator Hart, while unconscious in a buggy accident, was booked as a drunk in San Francisco.

The library of Theodore Irwin of New York, consisting of 16,000 rare books, has been sold for \$500,000.

John de Christman, who assaulted President Louis of France at the Auvers, has been freed.

A Mexican paper criticizes the American policy in the West Indies and says

native ships for the old Castilian republic.

Powers have guaranteed an open market in China.

Secretary of the Sugar Trust says there is no chance for harmony with the growers.

Early (Cal.) mules are in the market for shipment to Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific.

James H. Dill of New York has been indicted for bringing about a strike among the coal miners.

Members of the S. S. General have been arrested and eaten by the natives of New Guinea.

Charles von Buelow boats at the port of a sea light with England and the fleet is demanded.

Mrs. Mary Jane Wilson of Pasadena, California, has sued for a divorce from her husband, a mining engineer.

Arbuckle has announced a cut in price list of sugar of five points. Trust declares it will not meet the cut.

Secretary of State Cabel Powers, charged with abetting the assassination of William Goebel, is now on trial.

Senator Allen has asked the Secretary of War for a record of deaths in the Philippines since August 1, 1899.

Lieutenant Gilmore has been besieged with offers to write books and lecture. He is now in San Francisco.

Captain Sam W. Ferry, commanding Washington Navy Yard, is to be made a rear admiral vice Benj. F. Day, retired.

A reproduction of the Washington-Lafayette monument in Paris will be unveiled in New York. It is by Bartholdi.

captain and eleven men of the crew were drowned. Only two saved.

According to a Washington dispatch of March 23, there is virtually a deadlock in the Senate over the Porto Rico tariff bill. The free trade Republicans declare no tariff bill can be passed.

Evans joins the ranks of the opposition and the House leaders remain obstinate and prevent a compromise measure.

WAS AT MOLOKAI.

News of the Priest Who Succeeded Father Damien.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 31.—Father Conrady, a priest well known on the Pacific Coast, now 60 years of age, announces that he will leave in a short time for Canton, China, for the purpose of working among the leper colony in the province of Canton, where it is said there are many thousands of these wretched beings.

In order to better equip himself for the work, Father Conrady took a course in medicine and he has just been given the degree of M. D. by the medical department of the University of Oregon.

Father Conrady spent eight years at Molokai, in the Hawaiian group, where more than a thousand lepers are confined, taking full charge of the colony after Father Damien succumbed to leprosy.

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Down Again

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

